

REMARKS

INTRODUCTION

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the thorough Office Action, and respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the present application in view of the following remarks.

SUMMARY OF THE OFFICE ACTION

The Examiner has rejected claims 16, 17 and 20-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Applicant's Admitted Prior Art ("APA") illustrated in Figs. 1-5 and described in paragraphs [0006] to [0015] of the present application. The Examiner has asserted that Figs. 1-5 of the APA either explicitly or inherently disclose all the features of the instant invention. The Examiner has also rejected claims 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 18, 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the APA in view of U.S. Patent 4,362,108 (JENKNER). Claims 1, 16 and 21 have been rejected on the basis of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claim 1 of U.S. Patent 7,224,579.

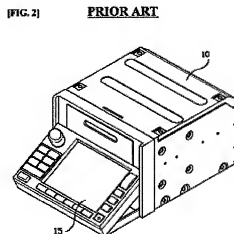
THE CLAIMED INVENTION

According to an embodiment of claim 1, a driving assembly of an AV system for a vehicle includes a tiltable monitor disposed at a front surface of a main body of the AV system. A main printed circuit board is attached to the main body, and a low-surface chassis is disposed at a lower end of the main body. A slide chassis is mounted on the low-surface chassis, and the slide chassis moves a lower side of the monitor back and forth. The slide chassis also includes a plurality of reinforcement brackets. A secondary printed circuit board is disposed on the low-surface chassis. A motor part is mounted to the secondary printed circuit board and the low-

surface chassis. A back-and-forth motion member moves the slide chassis back and forth in response to a rotational force of the motor part. A connector is mounted on the secondary printed circuit board, and the connector connects the secondary printed circuit board to the main printed circuit board by a cable for controlling a motor of the motor part.

CLAIMS 16, 17 AND 20-24 ARE NOT ANTICIPATED BY THE APA

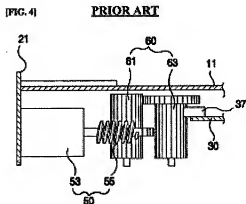
Applicant respectfully disagrees with the assertion on page 2 of the Office Action that the APA anticipates claims 16, 17 and 20-24, because all the features of claims 16, 17 and 20-24 are neither explicitly nor inherently disclosed in the APA. For convenience, FIG. 2, which illustrates the APA, is reproduced below:



The APA discloses that the monitor 15 of the APA is mechanically attached to the slide chassis instead of the “main body” as required by claims 16, 17 and 20-24. The Office Action has ignored the attachment to the slide chassis and further incorrectly asserted that the monitor 15 inherently includes a “main printed circuit board” that is connected to a “secondary circuit board” 11 by a connector and cable. Contrary to the Examiner’s assertions, the APA discloses

that the circuit board (11) is in fact the main circuit board and not a secondary circuit board. (See page 2, lines 20-22). Accordingly, the assertion on page 2 of Official Action that monitor 15 includes the claimed "main printed circuit board" is incorrect.

With respect to claims 16 and 17, the APA does not disclose that the "secondary printed circuit board" is attached to a "motor part". Referring now to FIG. 4 which is reproduced below, the motor (53) of the APA is illustrated as attached to a support (21) and not a printed circuit board, as specifically recited in claims 16 and 17.



With respect to claims 20-24, the Examiner, on page 3 of the Official Action, has also incorrectly and without any basis asserted that the motor (53) of the APA is exposed for visual inspection and access from below, without removing the main printed circuit board (11). This assertion is contrary to FIG. 4, in which the motor 53 of the APA is depicted as obscured (and access is thus obstructed) by the printed circuit board (11). In the APA, the main printed circuit board 11 is attached to the low surface chassis 20 via a support bar 21. FIG. 4 clearly illustrates that the motor 53 is disposed beneath the main printed circuit board 11 which obscures and

obstructs access to the motor part. Accordingly, it is difficult to both inspect and repair the motor 53, if necessary, due to its location beneath the main printed circuit board 11 and above the low surface chassis 20.

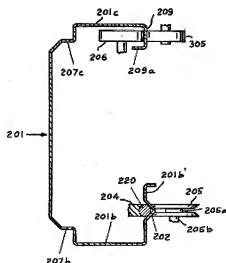
In the disclosed invention of claims 2, 4, 5, 7-12, the motor part is mounted to a low-surface chassis, as discussed, for example, at page 10, lines 12-14 of Applicant's specification, while the main printed circuit board is attached to the main body. When the main body is separated from the low-surface chassis, as illustrated in FIG. 6, the motor part 500 is immediately available for visual inspection, and if necessary, removal and/or repair. Accordingly, a service technician can separate the main body from the low surface case 200 of the present invention, and the motor part 500 is immediately available for inspection and repair/replacement. However, when a service technician separates the main body from the low surface case 20 of the APA, the motor part is visually obscured by the main printed circuit board 11, and before the motor part can even be inspected, the main printed circuit board 11 must be removed.

Given the Examiner's incorrect assertions regarding the explicit and inherent teachings of the APA, Applicant respectfully traverses the §102 rejection of claims 16, 17 and 20-24 as being anticipated by the APA and respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection and indicate the allowability of claims 16, 17 and 20-24 in the next official communication.

THE REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 18, 25 AND 26 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 18, 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the APA in view of JENKNER. The Examiner has apparently asserted that the C-shaped track of JENKNER corresponds to the claimed brackets of the present invention. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's assertion. For convenience, FIG. 2 of JENKNER is reproduced below:

FIG. 2



From FIG. 2, it can be appreciated that the C-shaped track 201 of JENKNER is not used to reinforce an elongate hole in a slide chassis. JENKNER's C-shaped track is itself reinforced by either L-shaped bends 207c, 207b, or a V-shaped portion 202 and a stiffening rod 220, as illustrated in FIG. 2. The Examiner has misinterpreted the C-shaped track as being a reinforcing bracket, when in fact the C-shaped track needs to be reinforced by the L-shaped portions, V-shaped portion and stiffening rod of FIG. 2. Accordingly, the C-shaped track of JENKNER cannot properly be considered to correspond to the claimed reinforcing brackets. Given the

Examiner's incorrect assertions regarding each of APA and JENKNER, Applicant believes that the §103 rejection and is improper and should be withdrawn.

Applicant also respectfully submits that if one skilled in the art were to combine the APA and JENKNER, the resulting combination would not correspond to Applicant's claimed invention. Applicant submits that the skilled artisan would utilize the C-shaped track of JENKER to guide the slide chassis instead of reinforcing the slide chassis, as claimed by Applicant. JENKER discloses, "The present invention relates to conveyor systems in general, and more particularly to improvements in conveyor systems of the type wherein a track serves to guide a trolley, dolly or another vehicle along a predetermined path." Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the skilled artisan would be motivated to use the C-shaped track of JENKER to guide the slide chassis instead of reinforcing the slide chassis, as claimed by Applicant.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art, because without the Applicants' own disclosure, there is no logical reason to modify the prior art to obtain the combination of features disclosed and claimed by the Applicant, and even if the prior art was modified or combined, the resulting combination would not render Applicant's claimed invention obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103.

Applicant further notes that claims 4, 7-9 depend from claim 1, and are thus allowable for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to independent claim 1. Applicant

submits that the dependent claims are additionally allowable for the combination of features recited in the various dependent claims.

THE NONSTATUTORY OBVIOUSNESS-TYPE DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER CLAIM 1 OF U.S. PATENT 7,224,579 IS PREMATURE

The Examiner has also rejected claims 1, 16 and 21 on the basis of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claim 1 of U.S. Patent 7,224,579. Since none of the claims of the present application have been determined to be allowable and the final features recited therein have not been determined, the nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is premature. Once the allowability of the claims has been determined, Applicant will consider filing a Terminal Disclaimer, if necessary, to overcome the rejection.

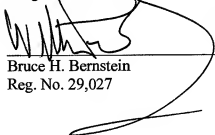
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In view of the fact that none of the art of record, whether considered alone or in combination, discloses or suggests the present invention as now defined by the pending claims, and in further view of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the Examiner's action and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested and are believed to be appropriate.

Should the Commissioner determine that an extension of time is required in order to render this response timely and/or complete, a formal request for an extension of time, under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a), is herewith made in an amount equal to the time period required to render this response timely and/or complete. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any required extension of time fee under 37 C.F.R. §1.17 to Deposit Account No. 19-0089.

If there should be any questions concerning this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,
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September 19, 2008
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